

THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

"ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY" FOR "POWER IS ALWAYS STEALING FROM THE MANY TO THE FEW."

VOLUME XVI.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. JANUARY 30, 1846.

NUMBER 17.

T. J. HOLTON,
EDITOR, PROPRIETOR & PUBLISHER.

TERMS:
TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid in advance. THREE DOLLARS if not paid within six months; and THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid until after the expiration of the year. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square, (16 lines or less, this word type), or the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuation. Court advertisements and Sheriff's Sales charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 25 per cent. will be made from the regular price for advertising by the year. Advertisements inserted monthly or quarterly \$1 per square for each time. Semi-monthly 75 cents per square for each time.

AGENTS:
Col. R. M. Cochran, Mecklenburg, N. C.
Chas. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1846.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Saturday.
1	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
3	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
4	26	27	28	29	30	31	

MOON'S PHASES.

1846.	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Jan. 1	11 27	11 27	11 27	11 27
Jan. 11	11 27	11 27	11 27	11 27
Jan. 21	11 27	11 27	11 27	11 27
Jan. 31	11 27	11 27	11 27	11 27

HEAVY STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

LEROY SPRINGS and customers that he is now receiving and opening a very large and choice stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

at his old stand in Charlotte. His stock embraces every article commonly called for in this section of country—such as

STAPLE & FANCY Dry Goods, Hardware, Hats & Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Cutlery, GROCERIES, Saddlery & Coach Trimmings.

With a general variety of other GOODS. Prices are invited to call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as low as any other merchant in this section of country can.

Charlotte, Nov. 27, 1845.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE. LEROY SPRINGS

is now receiving and opening, at his store at Davidson College, a splendid stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

which was selected by himself, and purchased for cash. He invites customers to call and examine his stock—they will find a general assortment of

FANCY DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, HATS AND BONNETS.

and every other article usually kept in such establishments. The goods are all new, and as trustworthy as the College is pronounced and intended to be of long standing. I invite the public to give me a call, with the assurance that I can and will sell them better bargains than they can get elsewhere in the neighborhood.

Davidson College, Nov. 27, 1845.

MONROE, UNION COUNTY. WINCHESTER & SPRINGS

ARE now receiving and opening at their Store in Monroe, Union County, N. C., a general and best stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Purchased by one of the firm at the north on the most favorable terms. This stock embraces every article usually kept in village stores—such as

FANCY DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, Hats & Bonnets, ROOTS AND SHOES.

and various other articles. As his stock was purchased for cash, it can and will be sold very accommodating terms—lower than similar goods can be bought for in this section of country. Call and see our Stock, any how.

Nov. 27, 1845.

LOST.

ON the 9th instant, between the 7 and the 12 mile post, on the Potter Road, a large Calico Pocket Book, containing about sixty dollars in money and a large number of Notes, among which are the following:

One Note on Andrew Caldwell, payable to Samuel Conner, for \$210.

One on Jas. W. Conner, for \$225 or \$275.

Two on Hugh M. Houston, for \$210, the other for \$25.

One on Wm. H. Williams for \$15.

One on Andrew Honeycutt for \$32.

One on Andrew Pierce for \$20.

One on William Dillon for \$10.

One on David Gold for \$5.

One on Isaac F. Jones for \$12 50, payable to A. W. Richardson.

besides many others not now recollected. The pocket is cautioned against trading for any of the said notes, and the makers are notified not to pay them to any one but myself. I will give a liberal reward to any one who will return the pocket book with its contents to J. B. Kerr in Charlotte, or Eliza Kerr, in Monroe, Union Co., N. C.

JOHN T. CONNER.

Dec. 10, 1845.

WARRANT DEEDS for sale at this office.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING AND PAPER HANGING.

J. W. & J. RAINEY

Having entered into partnership, tender their services to the public in the above line of business. Having prepared themselves with all the tools and implements necessary to the prosecution of their business, and having been for several years engaged in it, they hope by uniting attention to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

Ornamental Sign, Flag & House PAINTING AND PAPER HANGING.

will be promptly executed in a superior style and at moderate charges. Specimens of their work may be seen in any of the surrounding counties of Mecklenburg, Union, Lincoln, Rowan, Iredell, Caldwell, Stanly or Anson.

L. O. orders for Signs will be thankfully received and promptly and neatly executed and forwarded to a distance.

J. W. & J. RAINEY.

N. B. All letters on business, directed to Charlotte or Charlotte, will be attended to.

Nov. 10, 1845.

New style Bonnets

JUST received and for sale CHEAP

H. B. & L. S. WILLIAMS.

Oct. 17, 1845.

NEW GOODS, Cheap for Cash, and Cash only.

CHARLES E. MOSS

is now receiving and opening a large and choice stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which he will sell at cash—and only for cash—at very reduced prices. He trusts that from the favorable terms upon which he purchased his goods, that he is able, and he is determined to sell goods lower for the money than any other House in this place. His stock embraces a variety of Goods usually found in Stores in this section of country—such as

STAPLE & FANCY Dry Goods, Hardware, Hats & Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Cutlery, GROCERIES, Saddlery & Coach Trimmings.

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JOHN T. CONNER.

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WARRANT DEEDS for sale at this office.

LOOK SHARP.

H. B. & L. S. WILLIAMS have a splendid stock of CLOTHS, CASHMERE and VESTINGS, at very low prices, to suit the hard times.

Oct. 7, 1845.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this Academy, with great pleasure, announce to the public, that they have secured the services of the Rev. Cyrus Johnson, A. M., as Principal of the Institution.

By reason of his peculiar method of instruction and success in government, Mr. Johnson is favorably known to the upper Districts of South Carolina, as well as in this State, as among the most diligent, energetic and successful instructors of youth. Accuracy is the prominent trait of his character as a Teacher. His qualifications are undoubted, and he has the experience of many years in the business of teaching. Parents and Guardians may safely confide their daughters and wards to his care.

He will devote much of his own time to the instruction of the various classes in the higher sciences; and will be aided by a sufficient number of well qualified assistants; and, with the counsel and advice of the Trustees, he will have the entire direction and control of the Institution.

Young Ladies may here receive an education liberal and accomplished, and which will honorably compare with that to be obtained in the best Female Institutions of the State.

The School will consist of about ten months, and will be divided into two sessions, the first to commence on the Second Monday of October, and close on the last Thursday of February; and the second to commence on the first Monday of March, and close on the last Thursday of July.

The course of Studies and rates of Tuition and Board, will be similar to those of other Institutions of the kind in this region of country.

The Principal is prepared to take a number of Ladies as boarders, into his family in the Academy.

WM. DAVIDSON, JOHN IRWIN, J. H. WILLSON, H. B. WILLIAMS, E. OATES, LEROY SPRINGS, TRUSTEES.

Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845.

PETER'S PILLS

HEADACH—SICK OR NERVOUS. Those who have suffered and are weary of such a distressing complaint, will find Peter's Vegetable Pills a remedy at once certain and permanent in its effects. One single dose of the pills taken such as the head is felt coming on, will cure it in one hour certainly.

As a remedy in summer and bowel complaints they display their wonderful powers to admiration, and far surpass to anything in use for those complaints.

In Dyspepsia and Liver complaints they stand unrivaled.

Many have been cured in a few weeks after having suffered under the dreadful complaint for years.

In habitual constiveness they are decidedly superior to any vegetable pill ever brought before the public, and cost but one cent each, will establish a regular course and give them beyond the reach of doubt in the estimation of every individual.

They are invaluable in nervous and hysterical affections, loss of appetite, and all complaints to which females are subject.

They are mild in their action, and convey almost immediate conviction of their utility from the first dose. They may be taken by persons of any age, and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous and delicate are strengthened by their operation, because they clear the system from bad humors, quiet nervous irritability, and remarkably produce sound health.

Thousands of three hundred and seventy thousand boxes of these invaluable pills have been sold within the last twelve months in the three States, and more than three times the quantity in other States.

As an antispasmodic medicine no Family should be without them. A single trial of them is more satisfactory than a thousand certificates.

In a southern climate, these Pills are administered with untiring success. The more than ten years the result of their efficacy to be seen in numerous cases, and could a list of all they have cured be enumerated from the North, the South, the East, and the West, millions of names would be heard in acknowledgment of their marvellous properties. The children and adults—the youthful delicate and old men—all receive an equal benefit from them. Price 25 cts. per box.

Be careful to observe that on the cover of each box is the following stamped: "Peter's Vegetable Pills." Peter's Pills, on enquiry, will be found in every town and at most of the country stores in this State.

For sale in Charlotte by H. B. & L. S. Williams, Oct. 17, 1845.

Sugar and Coffee.

SUPERIOR BLEND OF RIO COFFEE and MEXICAN GUAYABO SUGAR.

H. B. & L. S. WILLIAMS.

Oct. 17, 1845.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Equity, August Term, 1845.

Miles E. Abernethy et al. vs. Wm. Renwick et al.

Petition to sell Land

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wm. Renwick is not a resident of this State, it is Ordered, that advertisement be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, notifying said defendant that unless he be and appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held on the county of Mecklenburg at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 15th Monday in February next, and answer the demand, the Petition will be heard *ex parte* and acted on accordingly.

By Order,
D. R. DENLAP, C. M. E.,
Mecklenburg Co., N. C., Dec. 23d, 1845.

H. B. & L. S. Williams

HAVE a splendid stock of HATS and CAPS of the latest Fall Fashions.

Oct. 17, 1845.

The Farmers' & Planters' LARGE ALMANAC FOR 1846.

FOR sale at this Office, either by the Grocer, 10 Doves, or Single. Grocer 25, Doves 7 1/2, 10 cents single one.

MILITARY EXECUTIONS for sale at THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

THE firm of J. SUMNER & CO. having been dissolved on the 1st day of November last, all those indebted to them either by Note or Book Account, are informed that the same must be paid by the 1st of January, 1846, or their notes and accounts will be given to an officer for collection without respect of persons, as the firm must be closed immediately.

J. SUMNER & CO.
Charlotte, Dec. 17, 1845.

NEW FIRM.

A. BEATY & CO.

HAVING bought out the firm of J. Sumner & Co., would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now receiving and opening at the old stand of J. Sumner & Co. a general assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

which will be sold low for CASH, or given in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce, such as Corn, Meal, Flour, Bacon, Lard, Tobacco, Beans, &c., Peas, &c., and Domestic Cloth, Old Pewter, and Old Copper. They have on hand several very handsome Stoves which will be sold unusually low for Cash or Barter, determined to know not even the meaning of the word credit.

This Trading Business will be carried on at the Shop formerly occupied by J. Sumner & Co. in all its branches, where all kinds of work will be done in the very best manner.

All ORDERS will receive prompt attention.

A. BEATY & CO.
Charlotte, Dec. 17, 1845.

NEW STOCK.

THOS. TROTTER

Has just received a splendid stock of NEW JEWELLERY,

EMBRACING Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver, L. V. E. R. WATCHES, gold, Guard and Fob Chains and Keys, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, gold and silver Pencils, gemmed silver table and tea Spoons—German silver do. fine pocket and pen Knives; Butter and Fruit do. and various other articles in my line, which will be sold extremely low for cash. Call and see.

All kinds of Repairing in the silversmith line done neatly, expeditiously, and on moderate terms.

THOMAS TROTTER.

Oct. 31, 1845.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of J. H. Bissell, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment to Joseph H. Wilson, Esq. and all persons having claims are requested to present them to him in the time prescribed by law, so that notice will be filed in due time of their recovery.

Dec. 21, 1845. WM. S. MILLER, Esq.,

Farmers Call and See

H. B. & L. S. WILLIAMS' BAGGING and ROPEING, both good articles, and will be sold at cheap prices.

Oct. 17, 1845.

GOOD SOLE LEATHER, the best article, for 20 cents per lb.

H. B. & L. S. WILLIAMS.

Oct. 17, 1845.

NO PRINTERS.

Type Foundry and Printers Furnishing Warehouse.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have opened a NEW TYPE FOUNDRY in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders in any extent, for any kind of JOB or FANCY TYPE, and every article necessary for a Printing Office.

The Type, which are cast in new moulds, from an entirely new set of matrices, with deep counters, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Printing Presses furnished, and also Steam Engines of the most approved patterns.

N. B. A Machine is constantly in attendance to repair Presses to tight work.

Editors of newspapers, who will buy three times as much type as their bills amount to, may give the above six months insertion in their papers, and send their papers containing it to the subscribers.

COCKROFT & OVEREND, 58 Ave. St. October 3, 1845.

NOTICE.

TO OWNERS OF SLAVES.

THOSE having held upon their laws a search for slaves or depot notes, which they wish explored, would do well to give the subscribers a call or notice, post paid, at Gold Hill, Rowan Co., N. C., as we wish to lease and operate more extensively in the Mining Business. Good Miners will be dispatched immediately to examine and test such mines as may be offered; but in case no lands be examined, will not be the privilege of leasing, and no lease taken for a shorter term than three years. As persons often obtain leases without any intention of operating sufficiently to test the mines, and thereby keep an incumbrance upon the premises to the prejudice of both lessor and those really desirous of thoroughly exploring them, the subscribers would say, that whenever they lease they will fairly test the mines.

WALLS & HUSTON.

Oct. 10, 1845.

BANK WARRANTS for sale at this OFFICE.

JOHN Q. ADAMS' SPEECH

On Oregon, in the House of Representatives, Jan. 24 1846.

Mr. J. Q. ADAMS rose to address the House. He said that he ought perhaps to commence with an apology to the House for addressing it at all on this question. The state of his health was such as to render it impossible for him to enter at all upon the many important questions connected with this subject, and whatever observations he might feel it his duty to make upon it, must necessarily be brief. His physical power would not enable him to get at any length into the question.

The question now immediately before the House he understood to be, whether the bill making provision for raising two regiments of riflemen should be made the special order for the 1st Tuesday in January.

The SPEAKER said that the first question would be on the reference of the bill, and that question was debatable.

Mr. ADAMS then asked if he was at liberty to debate the question whether this bill should be made the special order for Tuesday next.

The SPEAKER replied that he could not, but that the question of reference might be debated.

Well, then, (said Mr. ADAMS,) I will, at the risk of being regarded for irrelevancy, (which seems to me a favorite mode of preventing discussion,) speak in reality and in substance to the question of making the bill a special order—while, in form, my remarks will be on the question of reference.

This measure now proposed to be referred to is one, which, for a variety of reasons, is as important as any question which has hitherto, come, or will hereafter come, before this House for discussion. It is difficult to speak on one of the bills relating to this subject without a reference to all the others. For example: this is a bill to raise two regiments of riflemen. Now, I find there has been reported in another part of this building a bill providing for one regiment of mounted riflemen. The question then presents itself to me—how are these two bills to go together? and whether they ought not to be considered together? If but one regiment only of mounted riflemen is necessary to be maintained, then it does not follow that two regiments of unmounted riflemen are needed; the one bill depends in a measure upon the other. I refer to this merely as an illustration, to show the variety of measures which are at the same time in contemplation of the House. I find further, in the same bill to which I have just alluded, an appropriation of—dollar, for the expense of any military decorations which the President may deem necessary on the line of our communication with Oregon. Now the importance of that provision depends on the sum which shall be put into the hands of the President. All I infer from this is, that it is contemplated that other expenses (and in my opinion very heavy ones) must be considered as concurrent measures with the raising of these regiments of riflemen. This is the only measure that will be necessary, and therefore it may be doubtful if there is any necessity for wasting the time of this House in discussing the question whether these two regiments of riflemen shall be raised, unless the necessity is made apparent for their employment. Why, what reason is there that two regiments or one regiment shall be raised at this time? We have heretofore gone through some measures which presented a prospect of war; we have gone through them, and there has been no war. We are at profound peace with all the world. Why then increase our military establishment? It must be recollected that the spirit which prevailed in this House, two, three, or four years ago, was very different to this matter of increasing our military force. We who were then here voted not only to prevent the increase of our military establishment, but we reduced it by very nearly one third. That was four years ago, when the prospect of war was quite as great as now, and I will take this opportunity to say that I do not believe at all in ANY danger of war at this time.

I do not see any testimonials of the probability of a war at this time; but, if any danger is apprehended by any gentleman here, it appears to me that the very first measure to be taken—that which should precede all military measures of any kind—is to give notice to Great Britain that we mean to terminate the existing joint occupancy of Oregon. That is the first measure to be taken. How can gentlemen apprehend war otherwise? Does Great Britain tell us that she shall take offence at the continuance of the treaty of joint occupancy? She does not, though I have heard of some question being made in England whether they shall not give us notice of the termination of the joint occupancy. Yet it is not a joint occupancy, and I have been surprised at the language held by some gentlemen on the subject. The treaty acknowledges no occupation of the territory by either party; it is a commercial convention of free navigation, but it does not admit by either party the occupation of one inch of territory by the other. It is no occupation. But, whatever it is, neither party can permanently occupy the country without notice to the other to terminate the convention of commerce and trade, which would not be permitted without such convention. It is not a treaty of joint occupancy; it is a treaty for the exercise of navigation rights, commercial rights, and trading rights with the Indians. It precludes the occupation of the country by either party. Exclusive occupation cannot be assumed by either without notice. Of all the measures for occupancy and for assuming jurisdiction over citizens of the United States who have gone into Oregon, and are there in actual

possession, notice is the first thing. Twelve months after that notice shall have been given, the right will accrue to the United States to occupy any part of the territory they may think proper.

In the bill which passed at the last session I myself moved, as a first section to the bill, that such notice should be given. The House did not think proper to agree to it, and passed the bill without any notice. But the bill did not pass the Senate, and so the insertion was immaterial. But it is a material fact to me, because I proposed it as constituting the first section of the bill. I declared myself ready then, and I am ready now, to give such notice. [Great sensation.] I hope it will be given, and that we shall do it as the first measure to be taken—to be followed afterwards by a real occupation of the whole territory.— [Great sensation in the House and an anticipatory clap, which, however, was promptly arrested by the Speaker, who called loudly to order.] But it is indisputable that we shall first give notice.

The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Dotson) says it appears to him there is a game playing here—a remark which is quite incomprehensible to me. I shall not inquire to what the gentleman alluded, but I confess I was very much surprised to hear that the Committee on Foreign Affairs will not report to the House such notice.

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL. I know of no member of that Committee who has said so.

Mr. DOT GLASS. I said so, because I had heard that such was their determination.

Mr. ADAMS resumed. I have heard it from various quarters; and, if I believe it, [A laugh.] If it is so, I shall deplore it; I shall deeply regret it if a majority of that Committee shall not be ready to give that notice. All the other measures must depend on that. While we sit talking here about regiments of riflemen, and regiments of infantry, and stockade forts, and sappers and miners, and pontoniers, Great Britain is arming her steam vessels, equipping her frigates and line of battle ships, and sending troops over here to be ready, I would press a result in giving notice THIS DAY, if I hoped that a majority of the House could be obtained to effect the measure.

Mr. WENTWORTH here moved that the rules be suspended to afford an opportunity for such a motion; but the motion was pronounced to be out of order.

Mr. ADAMS resumed. I feel myself scarcely authorized to hope that I should be successful should I make the motion. But for this I would have moved it on the first day of the session. Because I have so profound a sense of the duty of adhering to treaties, I feel debarred from the least act of hostility, or even from meeting hostilely manifested elsewhere, till notice shall have been given. While our convention remains, I will vote no increase of the army or navy, no fort or stockade, no riflemen, no infantry, no sappers, or miners. All must depend on that. If this bill shall be made the special order for Tuesday, I hope it will be arranged by the gentlemen who manage the business of this House, that the question of giving notice shall come up on the same day, and shall be taken up before any thing else. It is mere wasting of time, and whistling to the wind, to talk about raising a military force until our conscience is clear from the obligation of the convention.

And it does not follow that, if we give notice, there must of necessity be war; nor does it even follow that we shall then take possession. It will only be saying to Great Britain after negotiating twenty years about this matter, we do not choose to negotiate any longer; we shall take possession of what is our own; and then, if you wish to settle the question what is our own, you wish to negotiate, we will negotiate after we take possession. [Much laughter.] That is the military way of doing business. [Increased merriment.] When the great Frederick came to the throne of Prussia, his father had prepared and equipped for him an army of an hundred thousand men. Meeting, shortly after, the Austrian Minister, the latter said to him: "Your father has given you a great army; but our troops have seen the wolf; yours have not." "Well, well," said Frederick, "I will give them an opportunity to see the wolf." Frederick then added in his memoir: "I had some excellent pretensions to an Austrian province which some of my ancestors had owned one or two hundred years before, and I sent an ambassador to the Court of Vienna stating my claim, and presenting a full exposition of my right to the province. The same day my ambassador was received in Vienna I entered Silesia on the very day his army entered Silesia, he gave notice to the Court of Vienna that the convention for the joint occupation of Silesia was ended. [Loud and prolonged laughter.]

I say, therefore, that I hope the first measure adopted by Congress will be to give, in the most solemn manner, the notice to Great Britain which the treaty requires; then the coast will be clear for us to do what we please. It does not, I repeat, it does not follow as a necessary consequence that, because we give this notice, we must take possession, though it is my hope that we shall. It does not need surely draw after it a war; and if Great Britain chooses to take such notice as an act of hostility on our part, and forthwith commence hostilities on hers, we have been told that we shall all be but one party, and God Almighty grant that it may be so! If it shall be so, the war will have less of those extraordinary terrors which my friend from South Carolina (Mr. Holmes) has now just discovered, notwithstanding the extreme